4.

FALL CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMFHREY.

No. NO Broadway, near Spring-st, are now prepared to exhibit their large stock of Carpers (this Fall's Importation) at each of the control of the

and Winter in this city. One per P. L. ROGERS. Corner of Fulton and Nassau-att TREVORTON COAL STOCK FOR SALE CHEAP .-A small lot of Trevorton Coal and Railroad Stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

IMPORTANT.

RATION
Distantly cleans
Kid Gloves.
Of any color,
Without the
Slighest odor.
One bottle
Cleans fifty pair.
Price 50 cents.

Groadway.

For sale by all Druggists.
Solomon Content & Co., No. 502 Broadway.

Dark flowing locks are beauty's pride, But nature oft the boon denies. But nature oft the boon denies.
Then art the blemish casts saide.
And the long-sighed for charm supplies.
Red. Gray or Sandy Hair is transformed to soperb Black or Brown, by CRISTADORO'S DYE, manufactured, sold and applied at No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES-With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, Louden, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and the only Amer-ican Baice that were awarded medals at the London World's

Fair.

The Parentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair, London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the money as a reward for their ingenity.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patrant Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N.Y.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES.

ERLIT & PERGUSON, NO. 231 Broadway, and No. 54 Readest, have a full and choice stock of BROGATELLES, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIRMS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES—OUT stack of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers. ANY PERSON OUT OF BUSINESS can make, dur-

IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES and CLOCKS superior articles only; Carcel and Moderator Lamps; Statues of niches and newel posts, Paris Bronzes, Candelabras, Brack. eds. Candlesticks, with flexible tubing for Gas; Rapseed Oil, for sale by

H. Dardonville, No. 445 Broadway.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London,)
Is at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be con-

Patted.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

From The London Times.

A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

process recently assovered by the bottor, and spined of the gure of DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many of whom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf and dumb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their Deafness had been cared by the application of DR. TURASHLLIS REMEDIES.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.

ral patients, who represented that they had been com-plied, said that they could now

Pretery blind, said that they could now SEE PERFECTLY WELL.

We agree with the Messrs. Chambers that Dr. TURNBULL has, by patience and ingenuity, obtained a graup of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to CURE CARE OF DEAFNESS, such as were never cured before.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is universally acknowl

edged to be the best and cheapest article for beautifying, cu-ing, preserving, restoring and strengthening the HUMAS HAIR. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers throughout the world. TREES AND PLANTS. -PARSONS & Co., Flush-

ing, N. Y., offer for sale a large assortment of Trees and P. for the street, the lawn, the orchard, the garden and the gr TOKAL, discovered by Dr. VIRGIL while in

Japan. destroys the smell of liquor and tobsero inst Adapted for those who must chew when in society; no-terstion; of for those who find tobacco injurious. Put foil to prevent drying. Retailed at Salvons. Cigar and Stores. Wholesale, No. 412 Broadway. PIESSE & LABIN'S PISTACHIO NUT, SKIN AND

COMPLEXION POWDER—Prepared from the pure Spanish Pis-tackio Nut. Infinitely superior to Pearl Powder, Meen Fun and other deleterious chalky compounds, and ladies are invited to call and examine. INGER & Co., Chemists, 339 Broadway WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S

Wigs and Tourezs have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beaute, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous DYE. Sold at BATCHELOU'S, No. 233 Broadway. RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Breadway, near Grand-at, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Informations of English and French Carpers, ompeting every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Cheaptry Farric.

Haclish Brussels, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE-SPEED AND PER

Prese, can be used without positive loss.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 328 Broadway. WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with Steams & Marvin's improvement. "The best Safe in the world." Secured by the celebrated La Beile Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate langeredee of our Mr. Stranss, who has for 14 years superfatended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 having been tested in accidental fires.

Braans & Manyles, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICE is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated SAFRS and PATENT POWDER-PROOF DE-PLANCE LOCKS and CROSS-BARS. Depot No. 192 Pearlest, one door below Maidun-lane.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present one box of my invaluable Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofuls and Ucera unsurpassed S. B. Smith, Electro-Magnetist, No.77 Canalist., Lear Broadway.

WRITING PLUID. The public are invited to try our Issue Liberto Facto.

It is in all respects equal to the best English and in som important qualities it is superior to all. For sale by the Stationers.

Thadden's Davids & Co.

LOVET'S WARPENE-BE INDIAN VEGETABLE Parts skation - will restore gras hair to its yeathful appearance and cure buildings. Call at No. 76; Brondway, New York, and see, the proprietor (who has been hold gray and baid) with a perfect head of hair, by the use of Waspert.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.-Unlike the Mineral preparations that drive the virus of empirious and sores into the viral organs, this marvelous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals, the flesh. The Pilis inevitably cure Dyspepsia, and all bilions disorders.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM of ten years' duration

Las been cared in six days by the new of Rapway's Ready Re-LIFF, RESOLVENT and REGULATORS; no pain was felt half an hour after the Raliffs was first applied.

RADWAY & CO. No. 167 Fulton st., New York, R. Remedies sold by merchants, druggists and storekeep-ce system bets.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS .-- The HORACE WA PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WA
TERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be
found only at No. 383 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed
on purchase; for sale on monthly psyments, second-hand Pianos from 630 to \$130; Melodeons from \$40 to \$133. Pianos
tuned and repaired, polished boxed and moved. "The Harace
Waters Pianos," says the New lork Evangelist, "are known
as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some destree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION .- The Old Ninth Ward was awake last night, and the large room in Bleecker Buildings, in which the Republicans met to ratify their Charter nominations, was well filled. A good brass band and the Fremont and Dayton Glee Club were in attendance, and enlivened the evening with patriotic songs and music. The chair was occupied by Mr. Asa F. Miller. Col. E. L. Snow made one of his effective and stirring speeches. He was fcllowed by Judge Moore of Delaware, and others, in able addresses. The nominations were ratified manimously, and the Republicans are confident of their ability to carry the Ward.

New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOPER 24, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to m tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent, ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State. A limited number of advertisements are taken in

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extan for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The Arabia arrived at Halifax yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 11th. Her news is unimportant.

We publish elsewhere an interesting account of the career of another eminent forger, who has recently fallen into the hands of justice.

Our special telegraphic correspondence from Kansas gives some interesting particulars of the movements of the Free-State men.

We have nothing reliable to add to our returns from Pennsylvania. The Telegraph reports 3,700 and The Philadelphia Bulletin 2,767 Democratic majority. We cannot tell which is right; but The Bulletin looks right.

The Speech of Gov. SEWARD at Auburn, which we publish this morning, strikes us as the clearest, most compact and convincing presentment yet given of the great issues involved in the pending Presidential canvass. Others have spoken ably and nobly, but this appeal to the better elements of our nature exceeds in lucidity and power any we have vet read. Study it well, Republicans! ask your neighbors to do likewise, and then say whether the principles therein commended, though they may be transiently overhorne, can ever be really defeated

Men and brethren! are you preparing to vote or the Main Question at issue in the Presidential

That question is not, Shall Slavery be extended into Kansas ! or, Shall she be left free and quiet to decide for herself whether Slavery shall be introduced or not?

Slavery is already there! It was first admitted. in violation of all honesty and good faith, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which had solemnly dedicated the soil to Freedom; it was next established in the code of laws adopted last vear by the pretended Kansas Legislature, which the House of Representatives at Washington, after full investigation, has pronounced spurious and void; it was finally fixed and finished, by being made irrepealable for a length of time, by test oaths rendering it impossible for opposers to vote or be voted for, by edicts forbidding the discussion of the subject, and by other laws, which even the United States Senate has acknowledged to be infamous, and fit only to be blotted out. Thus has Slavery been already fastened upon Kansas-not by its phabitants, but against their will.

Kansas is NOW A SLAVE TERRITORY-made such by invasion, and violence, and fraud, and treachery. Its citizens cannot help themselves. They are not permitted freely to vote, or to hold office, or to make a Free State, if they choose,

If Kausas remains as it is, it remains a Slave Ter ritory, and becomes a SLAVE STATE, in violation publican Liberties-in virtual overthrow of the American Constitution for the spread of Slavery through the whole country, and with the speedy prospect of a despetic form of government over these United States!

Nothing can now save Kansas or our Republican nstitutions but some revolution of her affairs-some help for her from without-some overturning of the fraudulent legislation which has forced Slavery and tyranny upon her-some restoration of her former freedom, that she may, as a State, decide her institutions for herself.

The question is, Shall the Slavery which has been fraudulently imposed upon Kansas be overturned? Shall that spurious legislation, and those tyrannical enactments, and those violations of the ballot-box and of Free Speech, be suppressed Shall the authorities sent to Washington interfere. and restore Kansas to her Constitutional Rights ?

Fremont, and his platform, and his friends an swer, YES! We must, and we will annul what has been done by violence and fraud, and we will put Kansas where she was, with the privilege of becoming a Free State, as her actual residents

Buchanan and Fillmore both answer, No. They. and their platforms, and their friends all say, We will not interfere in Kansas; we will let her alone, to remain as she is, in Slavery, without the chance of becoming Free. We propose only to keep things as peaceable and quiet as possible, for the sake of the Union-leaving untouched the fraud and oppression in Kansas, in order to appeare the South, who have brought it about, and who might

The Southern portion of these parties-by far the larger and controlling portion-are determined. as all their papers show, to keep Kansas in Slavery, and the Northern portion quietly submits! They tell us that Kansas is becoming peaceable; but what of that, while the tyranny and the fraud

Fremont is for doing something, which alone can save Kansas; the others are for keeping quiet, which is to give her up to eternal Slavery and oppression. Between active correction and passive acquiescence the real issue lies.

Americans! which is your answer to the ques tion! Shall the rights of Kansas be restored! or shall she be left to the terrible doom which has been fastened upon her!

This is the only question in this election. Many

are trying to cover it up, and to delude the people as to what is before them. But, neighbors! be not deceived !

Republicans are not intending to touch the South, or to abolish Slavery, or to prevent the return of fugitives, or to jeopardize in any way our Federal Union.

We are only meaning to sustain our country's Constitution, by giving to Kansas her rights, If this is not done in this peaceable manner, then violence will continue, and civil war may come; if it is not done at all, then the destiny of this nation, as a Free Republic, is forever ended.

Fellow-citizens! Men who love justice and you country! vote for Frement-then Liberty and the Union, Kansas and the Constitution, your home and your native land, will be rescued from a fear-

Pause and consider !

"Divide and govern" has ever been the maxim or which the Slave Power has acted with regard to the Free States, and, for the half century last past, with almost uniform success. At four only of the fourteen Presidential Elections which have occurred in the course of the present century, has there been any division at the South amounting to anything of consequence, and on those four occasions, and those only, to wit: in the election of John Quincy Adams, of Martin Van Buren, of William H. Harrison, and of General Taylor, has the struggle resulted in the success of the candidate favored by the Free States.

Since the extension and predominance of the Slavery interest became the leading object of Southern politics, even that small degree of political dis sonance which formerly existed at the South has entirely disappeared. Upon the great question of raising the price of negroes, which Gov. Wise of Virginia lays down as the basis of his support of Buchapan, and, in order to raise the price of negroes, extending the area of Slavery, and thereby opening new markets, the South is an absolute unit. Not only is the South, so far as political majorities are concerned, a unit on this question, but nebody entertaining a different opinion is allowed to express it; nor is any political organization tolerated for a moment which does not avow itself to have for its great and leading object the strengthening of the Slavery interest. At this moment in the Southern States the Buchanan and Fillmere parties both put themselves forward as the special advocates of Slavery and its extension, each striving to gain the upper hand by representing itself as more orthodox and more efficient on this topic than its rival. At the same time, no advocacy whatever of Fremont is allowed. Fremont liberty-poles are cut down by municipal authority; members of Fremont conventions are banished: Frement meetings are broken up by mobs; and those who dare to stand upon Fremont electoral tickets are threatened with the pains and penalties of treason.

Considering the superior wealth and intelligence of slaveholders, as compared with that of most laboring white men, whom the institution of Slavery reduces to a pitiful condition of poverty, ignorance, and helplessness, and considering the sort of bloody and violent abuse of power familiar in all countries in which Slavery prevails, this union of the South in favor of slave-breeding and slavery extension is no more to be wondered at than any other of the numerous despotisms in which the few ride roughshod over the many. The only wonder is how, beside thus standing on the heads not merely of their black slaves-for every five of whom they cast three votes-but of their nominally free white fellow-citizens, the slave breeders are also able to keep the North in check-the North so much the superior of the South in intelligence, wealth, and almost every other element of power-the North so esssentially democratic in all its domestic and political ideas.

This is done, as we have said, on the principle, Divide and govern. The Free States have all along on divided into two parties pretty equally matched, and the slaveholders, by always using one of these parties and often both of them, have generally contrived to have their own way. By early and long professing an excessive attachment to the doctrines of political equality and the rights of man so much in vegue at the North, especially among the laboring class, they obtained a permanent and hereditary influence over the Democratic party of the Free States, which long gave them the control of our national affairs

Now, however, that the Slavery-extending politicians openly denounce the rights of man and the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, substituting the extension of Sleery in place of democratic equality, even beginning to set up the doctrine that all laborers, white as well as black, are substantially slaves, and ought to be so in form as well as fact, they have lost entirely, except among the most ignorant classes, this ancient hold upon the Democratic party. The Free States were just upon the point of becoming a unit in favor of republican ideas, in opposition to the union of the Slave States for the extension of slavery, when at this critical conjuncture a new stumbling-block was placed in the way of this union, of which the Slavery-Extensionists have adroitly availed themselves sgain to divide, weaken and subdue the Free States. It must be evident to every one that, but for the intervention of the questions raised by the Know-Nothing party, and the adroit appeals in reference to these questions made by the greater and smaller Angel Gabriels who manage that party, to the religious and national antipathies of the most impas sioped and least reflecting part of the public, the North, instead of trembling in the balance as it now does, in the greatest danger of succumbing to gutta percha, club law and Border Ruffianism, would have presented a solid and united front, such as would have put a stop at once and forever to the encreachments of the Slave Power. restoring the national Government to the path in which it moved before Tyler and Calhoun brought in the question of Texas annexation to drive that Government from its planetary revolutions about the Constitution as its central sun, into a new and highly eccentric orbit, in which it is fast moving off. like a comet, into unknown depths of space, the period of its return from which, if ever, is more

than anybody can foretell. The Know-Nothing party, like many other parties, is made up of three classes-first, fools; secondly, crafty knaves, who seek, by the use of these fools, to convert the party into an instrument for their own personal advantage; and thirdly, persons of average sense and intelligence, whose political conduct is determined, not by views of private advantage, but by considerations, more or less sound, of public benefit. That the number of fools and of crafty knaves in the Know-Nothing party is unusually large-quite enough so to make the whole lump sour, unpalatable, innutritious, and even poisonous-is, unfortu-

nately, too true. At the same time, we cannot help believing that much the larger number of its members are men intelligent enough to understand the miserable dog-in-the-manger position in which the fools and knaves of their party are seeking to place them, and honest and patriotic enough to spurn the idea of being so used, so sold, by such men, for such a purpose. It is the evident object of the knaves of the party-of which the result of the Pennsylvania election, and the course since pursued by the exclusive Fillmore men can no longer leave a doubt-to feather their own nests by playing into the hand of the Buchaneers an operation on their part into which, without any difficulty, they are able to lead the fools blindfold To these knaves and these fools, or to the cross beween them- of which it would be easy to name a least one instance-we have nothing to say; but we beserch and entreat every intelligent, honest man, who has hitherto acted with the supporters of Filmore, to give the whole matter a serious reconsideration. Let him ask himself this question: Will not a vote for Fillmore be, to all intents and purposes, a vote for Buchanan?-a vote at one and the same time most decidedly host le to all those changes in the laws of the country which the Know-Nothing party has specially in view, and a deadly blow at Free labor. Republican principles and the rights of the Free States.

In the famous dispatch dated at Aix La Chapelle on Oct. 18, 1854, in the handwriting of James Buchanan, and signed by him and by J. Y. Mason and Pierre Soulé, informing the Secretary of State of the United States of the result of the well-known "Ostend Conference," we find the following state-

"There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which we are most happy to inform you has resulted in a cordial co incidence of opinion on the grave and important sub jects submitted to our consideration. We have ar rived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain, at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of \$," [after ward set cown at one hundred and twenty millions of dollars]. We cannot anticipate a failure, unless, possibly, through the malign influence of for cign powers who possess no right whatever to interfere in the matter." "Cuba is as necessary to the North American republic as any of its preser members. From its locality it commands the mout of the Mississippi, and the immense and annually increasing trade which must seek this avenue to the ocean. The Union can never enjoy repose, nor posses reliable security, as long as Cuba is not embraced within its boundaries. "Considerations exist which render delay in the acquisition of this island exceedingly dargerous to the United States. The system of immigration and labor lately organized within its limits, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten at insurrection at every moment which may result is direful consequences to the American people. Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger, and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm. But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States. then the question will arise, What ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances? Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as with individuals. All na tions have at different periods acted upon this maxim Although it has been made the pretext for commi ting fingrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland While pursuing this course we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we

instified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the Mr. Soulé in his dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated at London, Oct. 20, 1854, says:

have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After w

shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond

its present value, and this shall have been refused, it

will then be time to consider the question: Does Cuba,

in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our in

ternal peace and the existence of our cherished Un on

Should this question be answered in the affirmative

then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be

"Herewith I have the honor to transn joint communication from Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Mason and myself, embodying the result of our deliberation on the subject about which we had been desired to confer together." "The question of the ac quisition of Cuba by us is gaining ground as it grows to he more seriously agitated and considered. Now is the moment for us to be done with it. Present indi cations would seem to encourage the hope that w may come to that solution peaceably. But if it were oth erwise, if it is to bring upon us the calamity of a war-le it be now, while the great powers of this continent are engaged in that stupendous struggle, which canno but engage all their strength and tax all their ener gies as long as it lasts, and may before it ends convulse

These quotations fairly represent the sentiment of the document which is the most remarkable State paper on record, and ought to be well understood by the people of the United States before, by elevating Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, they sanc tion the dangerous assumptions and disgraceful proposals set forth in it. It says that the system of immigration and labor organized within the limits of Cuba, and the tyranny and oppression which characterize its immediate rulers, threaten an insurrection at every moment, which may result in direful consequences to the American slaveholders. Cuba has thus become to us an unceasing danger and a permanent cause of anxiety and alarm-and as, from its locality, it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, therefore Cuba is as necessary to the North American Republic, as the State of Massachusetts. New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana, or any of the present members of the Union. The slaveholders, they tell us, can never enjoy repose nor possess reliable security, so long as Cuba is not embraced within the Confederacy. Therefore, as self-preservation is the first law of nature, we must acquire Cuba, -by purchase, if Spain will sell; but if Spain shall refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain by military force, just as a highway robber plunders his victim. It is hardly necessary to add that the Ostend dis-

patch is a libelon the Union and the American people. Is there a sensible man in the country who believes that Cuba is dangerous to the stability and quiet of the Union, or that the American people are not able to maintain both without a buccancering. fillibustering expedition against that little Island Do Mr. Buchanan and his colleagues really be lieve that the Union is so weak as to be endan gered by an insurrection in Cuba? Or while Spain has the possession of that island, is our commerce in the Guif of Mexico in danger from thence No. no! It is a gratuitous assumption of a state of things to cover the forcible seizure of Cuba against "every law human and divine," More over, the proposal to wrest Cuba from Spain by military force while the great powers of Europe were engaged in a war which taxed all their energies, lest they should interfere, was a dishonorable

one, and conceived under a law standard of morals. In fact no high-minded, hone, rable American can read the Ostend Manifesto without feeling a blush of shame mantling his cheeks, that so disgraceful a preposition should be made to his country by her fficial representatives. And yet, strange as it may seem, the late Convention at Cincinnati substantially indersed that proposal, by nominating the auther of that Manifesto for President of the United States, and adopting as part of their platform the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexicoto maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised upon our soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people in our Western valleys and the Union at large.

The Cincinnati candidate for the Presidency accepts the platform, and gives a voluntary assurance that he will not add to, nor take from it, a single plank. By this he undoubtedly means that he will act as the facile instrument of that party to carry into effect the policy indicated in its platform, without addition or abatement. This is the position of the party and of James Buchanan, in relation to the acquisition of Cubs. We shall see whether a majority of the American people can be brought to approve it, and adopt it as their own. If they do a fereign war is quite as sure as the continuance of these internal convulsions, which have already shaken the country to its center.

The Republican nominations fer Congress in our State are now complete, and the list as a whole is a strong one. Of the present Delegation, Messrs. BENNETT, DODD, GRANGER, MORGAN, MURRAY, MATTESON, SPINNER, PELTON, WAKEMAN, STRANAHAN, PARKER and KELSEY-twelve in ail-are renominated, on our side, with Messrs SPAULDING, LORD, FENTON and GOODWIN, who, though not in the present House, have served acceptably in former Congresses, making sixteen in all of our candidates who have already a Congressional experience, and who are therefore, in our judgment, worth about twice as much at Washington as new Members of equal capacity can be. Of the residue, we recognize Messrs. HOARD, STRONG, POTTLE and BURROUGHS, as formerly in the Legislature, all influential and respected members. Mr. S. G. Andrews is now the Mayor of Rochester, has been Clerk of the Senate, and filled other stations with talent and fidelity. Messrs. NYE, OLIN, VAN DYCK, THOMPSON, COCHRANE and SHER-MAN have been conspicuous champions of Free Labor and Free Territory in the popular discussions which have anchored New-York so immovably on the side of Freedom in the great contest as yet just begun. Mr. STILLMAN'S career as a master mechanic and a public-spirited citizen has won him the esteem of thousands, and he will be warmly and we trust successfully supported, Mr. Geo. H. An-DREWS was a candidate two years ago, and beaten by false pretenses which can hardly be effective in this contest. On the whole, our candidates are very strong, and will nearly all be elected.

A Binghamton correspondent recently stated that Mr. Stocking, the Buchancer candidate for Assembly in Broome County, was also the candidate of the Fillmore Americans, and either had been or would be nominated by them. This appears not to be the fact. At all events, the Know-Nothings have neminated another candidate, and the friends of Mr. Stocking deny that he is a Know-Nothing. We have seen no such denial on the part of Mr. S. himself. But the Democrats of the Broome Distriet have nominated Mr. Frederick Hyde for Congress, and it is generally understood that, whether formally nominated by them or not, he is to receive the vote of the Know-Nothings as well. So in the District this side of Broome, Mr. Jared C. Gregory is openly the nominee of both the Buchapan and Fillmore parties, in opposition to Mr. O. A. Morse. who is the candidate alone of those who stand for Free Labor and Fremont. That District (Deleware and Otsego) formerly gave 2,000 to 2,500 majority for anything labeled Democratic; w believe it will now do nearly as well for Fremont. Mr. Morse is an upright and estimable citizen, whose heart is thoroughly enlisted in the cause of Slavery Restriction, and we trust his vote will be fully up to Fremont's, securing his election. In the XIIth District (Dutchess and Columbia) Laac Teller is the "American" nominee, but we are informed that the votes of the party are already secured to Mr. Chamberlain, the Buchaneer, and that it is hoped that Mr. Thompson may thus be defeated. We do not believe it. In Dutchess, two of the "Democratic" candidates are also the nominees of the Know-Nothings, and in the remaining District, the Buchanan nominee will be also supported by the Know-Nothings. So it is in other counties, and will be more and more so up to the hour of election. But these combinations on the local tickets will only serve to swell the majority for Fremont. CASSIUS M. CLAY is announced to speak before

Union at the Tabernacle this evening. The front seats in the gallery will be reserved for the ladies. It is needless to say that those who desire to hear this fearless and able champion of the great cause of Human Freedom must go early. Impudence is perhaps carried to as great a hight in this city as in any other portion of the world.

the Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central

Mayor Wood, for instance, gives an exhibition of impudence which, out of this city, it would be hard to match, in presuming to give lectures on the life and character of Alexander Hamilton. He, Wood, the getter up of the first voyage to California, of which the history has found a permanent place on the records of our courts, criminal as well as civil. presuming to put himself forward as the culogist of a man who was the soul of honor, especially as regarded all pecuniary matters, and who drew upon himself the challenge which resulted in the loss of his life, entirely because he would not admit that any considerations of political expediency could justify the party to which he belonged in supporting for office a man whom he regarded as a swindler and cheat-though we are not aware that Aaron Burr was ever indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses, to which indictment he pleaded the statute of limitations, or that any board of referees ever mulcted him in damages for cheating a partner by Extraordinary, however, as Mayor Wood's impu

dence is, he must yet yield the palm to The Express, which has the effrentery even yet to appear before the public in the character of an opponent of Buchanan; to premote whose election The Express has labored barder than all the professedly Buchanan papers in the city put together, besitating at no fa'schood, stopping short at no slander, and appearby to rejoice at every opportunity of sacrificing all prefersions to decency as if it were, as probably it

is, a part of the bargan's between that journal tel its Buchanan purchasers, that it shall be paid exact proportion to the amount of dirty work and it dees. The Express in pretending to oppose election of Buchanan certain, vesps the climat impudence; but even the impua'ence of that jound is outdone by the fully of those a ho are any lease taken in by so gross an imposture.

The utter incompatibility of Slavery with Predem is often demonstrated, but seldem more stra ingly than in the account of an alleged "Nego Insurrection in Texas," printed in our papers yesterday. Of course, we have only the slory of hose who pretend to have discovered and defined the conspiracy, and who coolly inform us that the hung three men without judge or jury as ring leaders in this projected slave rebellion. But these were negroes, who are not supposed to have any rights at all in a Slave State, and but a slim chance of rights anywhere. But the hangmen's bulletia goes on to say:

"We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mercan population are incendiaries in any country wislaves are held, and should be dealt with according. And for the benefit of the Mexican population would here state that a resolution was passed in unanimous votes of the county forever forbiding any Mexican from coming within the limit of the

-Of course, this is directly in the teeth of our treaty-obligations to Mexico, as well as an outrage on the comity of nations. Suppose a Mexican mob were to declare that any slaveholder coming into their country should be lynched and drummed out would our Government allow the decree to be esforced? And why have not Mexican mobs as good a right to exclude our people as our mobs haveta banish theirs?

Mr. Justice Whiting having resigned his see upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, to take effect at the close of the present year, an effort a the part of the Bar and others is making to seems the appointment of Judge Cowles, who received upward of 27,000 votes for the office at the last

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. TOPRKA, KANSAS, Thursday, Oct. 16,) via St. Louis, Oct. 22, 1856.

A Delegate Free-State Convention was held here to-day, at which it was decided not to hold an election for electors of President and Vice-President, on the 4th of November, on account of the disturbance and distress prevailing throughout the

A Mass Convention is called, to be held at Be Springs, on the 28th inst., for the purpose of praviding for the election of a Delegate to Congress. the election of J. W. Whitfield being repudiated by the settlers as based on the fraudulent laws of the bogus Legislature. An emigrant train of nearly three hundred per-

sons arrived yesterday, via Nebraska, under the direction of Col. Eldridge, all in one condition and spirits. They were all arrested by the regular troops and brought in prisoners, but discharged on arrival. The grand jury are finding indictments against

the Free-State prisoners charged with murder, and the trial begins to-morrow.

W. F. M. Arny, from the National Kansas Committee, arrived yesterday to ascertain the condition of the settlers, and effect an arrangement with the State Central Committee for mutual cooperation.

To the Associated Press.

CHECAGO, Thursday, Oct. 23, 186. Advices from Lawrence, K. T., to the 14th instant state that the emigrants arrested at Plymouth had been released, and that Gov. Geary had ordered then to disperse or leave the Territory. They retired a different settlements and claims. The arms found in their wagons were restored.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856. The following are the footings up of official returns from all the counties except Elk and McLean. Scott, Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioners, 212, 846; Coebran, Union, 209,147. The Democratic majority is 3,699.

DEATH OF JUDGE BURRELL OF KANSAS PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856. The Hon. Jeremiah M. Burrell, Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, died at Green burg, Penna., a few days since.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT BOSTON.

Bosros, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1896. Fancuil Hall was crowded to-night, and hundred left unable to obtain admittance. The attraction ww a political address by the Rev. Heary Ward Beechs.

AMERICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. John J. Fonda, of Greenbush, was to-day nominated for Congress by the American County Convention.

GOV. REEDER AT EASTON. EASTON, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1856.
Gov. Reeder made an able and eloquent speech a favor of the Republicans last night at Masonic Hall to a large and respectively. to a large and respectable audience. During the speech the Governor took occasion to answer certain charges of personal nature made by Gen. Moor of Maine at a Democratic meeting held here lately.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON. Thursday, Oct. 23, 186.
Geo. C. Whiting of this city, late Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, has been appointed Commissioner of Pensions, vice Judge Minet, resignal Moses Kelly has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior.

Owing to the pressure of public business, it is probable that the President will decline the invitation is attend the Maryland Fair. attend the Maryland Fair.

DECISIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Washis-orov, Thursday, Oct. 23, 1806.

1. Shipmasters in foreign ports are subject to the requisition of the Consul to take on board and carry to the United States distrissed mariners, but not seamed or other persons accused of crimes, and to be transported to the United States for prosecution.

2. Officers and crews of the public ships of the United States are not entitled to salvage, civil or military, as of complete legal right. The allowance of salvage civil or military, in such cases, like the allo-cancel prize money on captures, is against public policy, and cought to be abolished in the sea service, as it was larged in the land service.

ago in the land service.

3. District Courts of the United States have power to provide specially for the confinement of persons convicted by Federal Courts, if refused admittance into the lask of the State. In such cases the persons may be confired in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

3. There is perishment by statute for the act of a state of the last of

foreign port but not for an assault on a scaman pa poard ship or otherwise in a foreign port.